  - Records that do not have an input unique ID value have a blank unique ID on output even if a prior record in the match group has an input unique ID value.

- AssignCombine—This option performs both an assign and a combine operation. Each record is assigned a value:
  - Records that do not have an input unique ID value and are not found to match another record containing an input unique ID value have the next available ID assigned to it. These are *add* records that could be unique records or could be matches but not to another record that had previously been assigned a unique ID value.
  - Records in a match group where one or more records had an input unique ID with the same or different values share the first value encountered with all other records in the match group. Order affects this: Place a group prioritization post-match operation prior to the unique ID operation if you have a priority field that can be sequenced using ASCII order.
- Delete—This option deletes unique IDs from records that no longer need them, provided that they are not protected from being deleted. If you are using a file and are recycling IDs, this ID is added to the file. The output for the unique ID is dependent on whether an input field in that record has a value that indicates that the ID is protected.
  - If the unique ID protected field is not mapped as an input field, the unique ID on output is blank for every record, regardless of the fact that an ID came in or not.
  - If the unique ID protected field is mapped as an input field, a value of *N* means that the record’s input data is deleted in the output unique ID.
  - If the unique ID protected field is mapped as an input field, a value other than N means that the record’s input data is retained in the output unique ID field.
- Split—This option changes a split group’s unique records so that the records that do not belong to the same match group have a different ID. The record with the group’s highest priority keeps its unique ID. The rest are assigned new unique IDs. Examples of this are when an adult child moves from his or her family home and establishes their own household or in the case of a divorce.
  - Records in a match group where two or more records had different unique ID input values or blank values each retain their input value, filled or blank respective to the record.
  - Records that do not have an input unique ID value and do not match any record with an input unique ID value record have a blank unique ID on output.
  - Records that come in with the same input unique ID value that no longer are found as matches have the first record output with the input value and the subsequent record is assigned a new unique ID value.

Let us say you have two distinct tables of data and there is a unique identifier that relates a row in table A to a row in table B as the same customer. J. Smith is in table A and J. Smith is in table B. These are really two different people, yet you have the same unique ID assigned to both of them as though they were the same person. Now you do a more comprehensive match process between these two tables, and the fact is uncovered that these two rows are not duplicates at all, yet they currently have the same unique ID. The *Split* option splits these two rows into two different data collections, keeping the existing unique ID in one of them, and assigning a new unique ID to the other.

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